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WORLD AFFAIRS

South Africa Quits Commonwealth

Apartheid Rift Ends Ties. A South African request for renewed membership as a republic in the Commonwealth of Nations was withdrawn Mar. 15 by Prime Min. Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

The South African action was taken during the 10th postwar conference of Commonwealth prime ministers, convened in London Mar. 8 by British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan. It came after Asian and African Commonwealth member states had denounced South Africa's apartheid (total segregation) racial policies and Macmillan had failed in efforts to find an agreed formula for continued South African membership.

South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth was to become effective May 31, when it ceased to be a constitutional monarchy and became a republic under the terms of a constitutional referendum held Oct. 5, 1960. The application for continued Commonwealth membership was required whenever a member state altered its form of government and its constitutional relationship with the British crown.

(The only country that had left the Commonwealth previously was Ireland, which withdrew in 1949 on becoming a republic.)

Facts on British-South African Ties: Britain occupied the Cape Colony region, settled by Dutch farmers, in the early 1800s to prevent the southern tip of Africa from falling under Napoleonic domination. The Dutch—the original white settlers known as Boers—left the British-dominated coastal areas later in the 1800s and trekked northward to found 2 independent republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. But British mining interests, seeking gold, diamond and other mineral resources in the interior, created pressures that resulted in the Boer War (1899-1902) between Britain and the Boer-settled republics. The British victory and a resumption of political relations with the Boers led to proclamation of the Union of South Africa in 1909 by the Transvaal, Orange Free State and the predominately British Cape and Natal Provinces. The concept of a British Commonwealth of Nations was proposed in 1917 by Field Marshal (then Gen.) Jan Christiaan Smuts, Boer military hero, and was defined by an Imperial Conference in 1926. It was made a reality by the 1931 Statute of Westminster, which offered Britain's dominions full sovereignty and independence under allegiance to the British crown. South Africa accepted the Statute of Westminster and became a member of the Commonwealth in 1931.

Verwoerd on Withdrawal. Prime Min. Verwoerd's address announcing to the conference his decision to end South Africa's Commonwealth membership was made public in London Mar. 15.

Verwoerd told the conferees that he had been "shocked by the spirit of hostility and . . . of vindictiveness shown [by them] toward South Africa." "It is clear," he said, "that in the view of the majority of Commonwealth prime ministers, after the lead given by a group of Afro-Asian nations, South Africa will no longer be welcomed in the Commonwealth after May 31 when she becomes a republic."

Verwoerd denied the "allegations" made by other Commonwealth leaders of "discrimination against and oppression of the non-white peoples of South Africa." He declared his belief that the pressures that had forced South Africa's withdrawal "mark the beginning of the disintegration of the Commonwealth." "This free association of states cannot hope to survive if . . . Commonwealth prime ministers are going to continue the practice of interfering in each other's domestic affairs," he warned.

In a statement issued later the same day, Verwoerd said he had been forced to act to preserve South Africa's "honor" and "interests" in the face of attacks by other Commonwealth prime ministers. He said it was clear that if South Africa had not withdrawn from the Commonwealth, it would have been the victim of a "motion for expulsion." He asserted that the Afro-Asian Commonwealth nations had sought to impose on South Africa "full political and social equality of all races in one mixed society . . . whatever precipitating forces this . . . might set loose."

Verwoerd said Mar. 16 that South Africa hoped to retain its bilateral ties with Britain and other Commonwealth countries. He said South Africa would remain in the sterling bloc and hoped to continue its participation in the Commonwealth's preferential trade and tariff system. He expressed hope that new "arrangements could be made [with Britain] with regard to defense and other matters."

Macmillan Vs. Verwoerd Stand. Prime Min. Macmillan expressed regret Mar. 16 that South Africa had chosen to break its Commonwealth ties, but he made it clear Mar. 19 that no other course had been possible in view of its racial policies.

In a statement to the House of Commons Mar. 16, Macmillan emphasized his "deep regret that the Commonwealth ties with South Africa which have endured for 50 years are shortly to be severed, and our regret, also, for the circumstances which have made this unavoidable." "Remembering that the Commonwealth is an association of peoples of all races, colors and creeds," he said, "we must hope that . . . it will be possible for South Africa once more to play her part. . . ."

Macmillan told Parliament Mar. 19 that Verwoerd had made continued South African membership impossible by his adherence to racial ideas "abhorrent to the ideals with which mankind is struggling in this century." Macmillan said that Verwoerd had rejected all efforts to reach a compromise with the other Commonwealth nations. He said that they, in turn, had condemned Verwoerd not because they were "without sin," but because "this apartheid theory transposes what we regard as a wrong into a right."

Conference Developments. The question of South Africa's future status was the major issue before the Commonwealth's 10 prime ministers and 2 presidents when they met Mar. 8 in London's Lancaster House.

Attending the conference were Prime Ministers Macmillan, Verwoerd, John G. Diefenbaker of Canada, Robert G. Menzies of Australia, Keith J. Holyoake of New Zealand, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Ceylon, Tengku Abdul Rahman of Ceylon, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria and Sir Roy Welensky of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation, and Presidents Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland prime minister attended by invitation although the federation, a colony (Southern Rhodesia) and protectorate (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland), did not have full status as an independent Commonwealth state.

The meeting's initial sessions Mar. 8-9 were devoted to a discussion of world problems, particularly disarmament. Agreement was expressed on the greater reliability of Western proposals for disarmament, although Nehru was said to have pressed for the inclusion of Communist China in

Week in Headlines

South Africa refused to alter its apartheid racial policies, withdrew its request for continued Commonwealth membership; British Prime Min. Macmillan denounced apartheid as 'abhorrent.'

Laotian rebels advanced; U.S. ordered arms aid increased, warned Gromyko it would not accept Communist Laos.

Pres. Kennedy sent farm message to Congress, warned that U.S. unemployment might reach 7% of labor force despite recovery.

Senate passed bills for aid to depressed areas, emergency unemployment compensation payments.

Controversy continued over federal aid to education, payments to private, parochial schools.

Cuban exiles formed U.S. group to coordinate their battle against Castro regime.

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any future talks on control of conventional or nuclear armaments.

The conferees Mar. 13 approved the admission of Cyprus as the 12th Commonwealth member state. They issued an invitation to Archbishop Makarios III, Cypriot president, to come to London to attend the remainder of the conference. Makarios arrived in London and attended the final sessions Mar. 16-17.

Discussion of the South African question was begun Mar. 13. Canadian Prime Min. Diefenbaker, supported by Nehru, Nkrumah, Abubakar and other Asian-African conferees, denounced the Verwoerd government's racial policies and reportedly proposed adoption of a Commonwealth bill of rights that implicitly would condemn these policies and South Africa.

A final attempt to separate discussion of the apartheid problem from the question of South Africa's continued Commonwealth membership was made Mar. 14 by Macmillan. He submitted a draft policy declaration providing both for renewed South African membership and for Commonwealth censure of its apartheid policies. The Macmillan compromise attempt ended in failure Mar. 15 when Verwoerd rejected all criticism of South Africa's policies and withdrew its request for renewed membership as a republic.

(It was reported later that Menzies and Holyoake had supported Macmillan in his efforts to keep South Africa in the Commonwealth. By Mar. 15, all conferees except Verwoerd had agreed to accept the Macmillan draft as the basis of a compromise for continued South African membership. Verwoerd, however, refused to accept the draft unless it was amended to omit the condemnation of apartheid. In a statement issued Mar. 16 he specifically blamed Diefenbaker and Nkrumah for forcing South Africa's action.)

The conference continued, with Verwoerd's participation, for 2 days after the South African withdrawal. A communique issued Mar. 16 welcomed Sierra Leone as a prospective Commonwealth member on its attainment of independence Apr. 27. The meetings ended Mar. 17.

A final communiqué issued Mar. 17 contained a declaration calling for "total world-wide disarmament, subject to effective international control." The declaration said: "In view of the slaughter and destruction experienced in so-called 'conventional' wars, and of the difficulty of preventing a conventional war . . . from developing into a nuclear war, our aim must be nothing less than the complete abolition of the means of waging war of any kind"; disarmament must be made subject to inspection and verification and carried out so as not to give any nation a military advantage; an international peace force was necessary to police a disarmed world; an agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests would provide "powerful psychological impetus" for agreement in the wider field of disarmament.

South African Reaction. Prime Min. Verwoerd was greeted by thousands of fervent supporters of his Nationalist government on his arrival Mar. 20 at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport.

Verwoerd, hailed by the crowd as "the leader of the white man in Africa," declared that his withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth was "not a defeat but a victory." He said: "We have not triumphed over Britain; we have released ourselves from the pressure of the Afro-Asians who were taking over the Commonwealth." He asserted that South Africa would not have been "at home in the Commonwealth" as it became "more and more non-white."

Verwoerd's arrival was accompanied by anti-government demonstrations in Johannesburg, Durban and Capetown. 4 whites and 12 Africans were arrested in Capetown Mar. 21 when they staged demonstrations as Verwoerd arrived at Parliament. Protest meetings planned for Mar. 21-22 to commemorate the 1960 Sharpeville and Langa shootings were banned by Justice Min. Francois C. Erasmus.

Verwoerd's decision to take South Africa out of the Commonwealth was supported by members of his Nationalist Party and by nearly all Afrikaans-speaking whites. Members of South Africa's English-speaking white community generally were bitterly opposed to the action. Statements condemning it as a betrayal of South African interests were issued Mar. 16 by Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the opposition United Party, and by Harry Lawrence, national chairman of the Progressive Party.

Albert Luthuli, former president of the outlawed African National Congress, said Mar. 15 that he was "overjoyed" that other Commonwealth prime ministers had taken an anti-apartheid stand strong enough to force South Africa to quit the Commonwealth.

Earlier Developments. The resignation of Anglican Bishop Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg was announced Mar. 2 by Archbishop Joost de Blank of Capetown. Reeves had been deported to Britain Sept. 12, 1960 for his strong opposition to apartheid.

Justice Min. Erasmus reported in Parliament Feb. 6 that 11,503 persons, 11,279 of them Africans, had been detained under emergency regulations in 1960, after the Sharpeville shootings. Only 152 of the detainees, all of them Africans, were convicted of specific offenses. Progressive Party leader Harry Lawrence protested the same day that the government previously had listed 18,011 detainees held under the emergency regulations.

A final report on the Sharpeville-Langa shootings, presented to Parliament Jan. 23, charged that the Pan-Africanist Congress and South African police chared responsibility for the clashes. It blamed the African group for assembling a hostile mob, but it said that the police gave insufficient warnings to disperse before opening fire on the largely unarmed crowd. It said that more than ½ of the 67 Africans officially reported killed had been shot in the back by police.

UN Secy. Gen Hammarskjöld visited South Africa Jan. 6-12 in fulfillment of a UN Security Council resolution adopted as a result of the 1960 Sharpeville shootings. He arrived Jan. 6 in Pretoria, where he was greeted by a mixed crowd of anti-apartheid demonstrators, and flew to Capetown Jan. 7 for private talks with Verwoerd. He visited the Pondoland African reserve Jan. 9, returned to Capetown to see Verwoerd the next day, and visited Johannesburg Jan. 11 before leaving for New York Jan. 12.

Hammarskjöld reported to the Security Council Jan. 23 that he had been unable to reach agreement with Verwoerd on "arrangements that would provide for appropriate safeguards of human rights" in South Africa.

Laos

Rebels Advance. The Pathet Lao-led rebel offensive in central Laos gained 40 miles along the country's major highway by Mar. 18 and advanced to within 22 miles of Luang Prabang.

The AP reported from Vientiane Mar. 18 that 8,000 to 10,000 rebel troops, supported by artillery, had shattered defense lines of the government forces, estimated to total 30,000 men but described as poorly led, ill-trained and "battle shy." Col. Kouprasith Abhay was given command of government forces in the Moung Kassy area Mar. 18, and a widespread shake-up of government commanders was reported under way.

Gen. Ouane Rathikone, Laotian army chief of staff, disclosed Mar. 20 that rebel forces were within 10 miles of Van Vieng, 65 miles north of Vientiane.

(A SEATO report issued Mar 20 in Bangkok, Thailand warned that the Laotian rebels had received enough Communist arms and equipment to constitute a military threat to Laos' neighbors. It said the rebel buildup was part of a Soviet-Communist Chinese plan to exert pressure against all newly independent South East Asian states.)

Pathet State Proposed. Laotian Information Min. Bouavan Norasing made public Mar. 20 proposals that the Pathet Lao-led rebels set up provincial governments to rule the areas they currently occupied and then cooperate in founding a national union government with the Boun Oum regime. The proposal, published in the Laotian Information Ministry bulletin, called for election of a new National Assembly with deputies from both the government-controlled and rebel-occupied areas of Laos.

The Boun Oum cabinet announced Mar. 21 that it was prepared to resume peace negotiations with ex-Premier Souvanna Phouma. It had renounced Mar. 17 the agreements reached in Cambodian talks between Souvanna and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan on grounds that Souvanna had refused to "face realities" in the negotiations.
[See pp. 89F3-90F2]

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(Souvanna flew to Hong Kong Mar. 15 to begin an extensive tour of Asian and European capitals. He visited Rangoon and flew to New Delhi, where he told newsmen Mar. 19 that he was gratified by Pres. Kennedy's apparent change in U.S. policy to favor a neutral Laos.)

U.S. Arms Aid Increased. It was reported in Washington Mar. 21 that the Kennedy Administration had ordered an immediate increase in military aid to the Boun Oum government to offset the effect of Communist arms deliveries being made to the advancing Laotian rebel forces.

Pres. Kennedy, meeting with Washington newsmen Mar. 15, reiterated the U.S.' support for the Boun Oum regime. The President said: the U.S. hoped that the negotiations between the Boun Oum government and Prince Souvanna would insure "a genuinely independent and neutral Laos which is the master of its fate"; "however, recent attacks by rebel forces indicate that a small minority backed by personnel and supplies from outside is seeking to prevent the establishment of a neutral and independent country"; "we are determined to support the government and the people of Laos in resisting this attempt."

State Department spokesmen said Mar. 17 that additional American military advisors already had been assigned to training missions with the Laotian army.

The decision to order increased military aid to Laos was made at a series of White House meetings held by Pres. Kennedy Mar. 20-21 with Vice Pres. Johnson, State Secy. Rusk, Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara, State Undersecy. Chester Bowles, Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations, CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles and Assistant State Secy. J. Graham Parsons. The decision was taken in view of what was described as Pres. Kennedy's "grave concern" that the USSR would not respond to his appeals for its cessation of aid to the rebels and its cooperation in assuring Laotian neutrality.

Gromyko Given Warning. The U.S.' intentions of supporting the Laotian government were outlined to Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko Mar. 18 at a Washington meeting with State Secy. Rusk. It was the first meeting between cabinet-rank officials of the Kennedy Administration and Khrushchev regime.

Washington officials reported that Rusk had emphasized the U.S.' willingness to support the formation of a neutralist Laotian government. He reportedly made it clear, however, that the U.S. would intensify its arms aid for the Boun Oum government unless the USSR ceased arms deliveries to Laos' rebels and cooperated in the effort to neutralize Laos. Rusk was said to have warned that the U.S. considered the USSR's response to the Laos problem as a test of its attitude toward other East-West problems.

Gromyko was said to have insisted that the USSR was supplying arms to the legal Laotian government, that of ex-Premier Souvanna. He reportedly rejected the U.S.-backed plan for a Burmese-Cambodian-Malayan peace commission to supervise the ending of the Laotian civil war and the formation of a neutralist regime. He instead demanded acceptance of the Soviet-supported proposal for settlement of the war by a 14-nation conference to include the U.S., USSR and Communist China.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Farm Message. Pres. Kennedy submitted to Congress Mar. 16 a message in which he expressed deep concern that "our farm program is drifting into a chaotic state." It was not, he warned, "a situation that can be ended by any one sweeping act of magic." He said U.S. farmers' efficiency should not be "penalized"; they "deserve praise, not condemnation."

The message attributed farm problems to 4 main factors: (1) the inability of millions of separate producers to control either output or price; (2) a technological revolution that enabled one farmer to produce enough "food and fiber" for 25 people; (3) a faultv distribution system whereby surplus storage cost $1,400,000 a day while ½ the free world's people suffered from malnutrition; (4) the steady increase in farm costs that required a $36,000 investment for the average farm.

The message recommended that Congress enact a 1961 Agricultural Enabling Amendments Act to establish national farmer advisory committees for every commodity "for which a new supply adjustment program is planned." These committees, their members elected by producers of the commodities involved, were to recommend individual commodity programs, which would be subject to the approval of a ⅔ majority of the producers and a majority of either the Senate or House. The programs would have to be submitted to Congress 60 days before going into effect.

The proposed Amendments Act also would: (a) permit marketing orders to be used for a wider range of commodities; (b) establish quotas for individual producers; (c) permit supply adjustment through quantitative marketing quotas for any farm commodity; (d) support incomes by the method that was "most appropriate to the competitive and international position of the commodity" (compensatory payments, commodity loans and purchases, diversion programs, incentive and export payments, payments in kind).

The message also recommended: an expansion of the school-lunch and special school milk programs; authorization of an additional $2 billion to permit surplus sales abroad for local currencies; a 5-year extension (and expansion) of the 1954 Agricultural Trade Development & Assistance Act; legislation to reaffirm and protect the right of farmers to act together through cooperatives; encouragement of the establishment of management-and-marketing forest cooperatives; rejuvenation of the Forest Service's long-range program; more forestry research, more tree-planting funds, more protection against fire, insect and tree diseases.

The message said the Agriculture Secretary had been directed to revitalize the county and local farmer committee system; to survey the U.S.' "nutritional needs" and formulate plans for achieving "optimum nutritional goals for all Americans"; to expand the U.S.' dollar sales abroad of agricultural products; to encourage grain storage on farms by (1) permitting farmers to borrow up to 95% of the storage's costs, (2) guaranteeing that farmers would be able to earn 2 years' storage payments for continuing to store 1960 crop wheat, corn and grain sorghum and at least one year's storage payments for storing other 1960 crops. [See pp. 45G2-E3, 44G3]

Diplomatic Appointments. Pres. Kennedy announced Mar. 15 his designation of Canadian-born John Kenneth Galbraith, 52, to be ambassador to India. Galbraith, a Harvard economics professor since 1949, author of "The Affluent Society" and "The Liberal Hour," had served on Adlai E. Stevenson's campaign staff in 1952 and 1956, was chairman of the Democratic Advisory Council's economic panel 1956-60, had served as an adviser to India, Pakistan and Ceylon and to Mr. Kennedy. [See Vol. XV, p. 426D3]

The President Mar. 10 designated Amb.-to-UAR G. Frederick Reinhardt, 49, to be ambassador to Italy. [See p. 55E2]

Edwin O. Reischauer, 50, was designated by the President Mar. 14 to be ambassador to Japan. Reischauer, director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, was born in Tokyo of American parents. [See Vol. XI, p. 332M]

Other ambassadorial designations: Mar. 9—Amb.-to-Uruguay Robert F. Woodward, 52, to be ambassador to Chile. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 103C1] . . . Mar. 11 — William McCormick Blair Jr., 54, a former law partner of Adlai E. Stevenson, to be ambassador to Denmark. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 48E-F3] . . . Mar. 12—John S. Rice, 62, Pennsylvania Commonwealth secretary since 1958, to be ambassador to the Netherlands. . . . Mar. 14—Kenneth T. Young, 45, to be ambassador to Thailand. (Young, a Standard Vacuum Oil Co. executive since 1958, had been a student at Lingnan University, China 1934-35 and at the Sorbonne 1937, had graduated from Harvard, was director of the State Department's Office of Southeast Asian Affairs 1956-58.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 1D3] . . . Mar. 16—Julius C. Holmes, 61, to be ambassador to Iran. (Holmes, minister-consul general in Hong Kong since 1959, had served in the foreign service since 1925 except when he was president of the N.Y. World's Fair 1937-41 and an Army brigadier general during World War II.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 362G1]

Subcabinet Appointments. Pres. Kennedy Mar. 14 designated Amb.-to-Korea Walter P. McConaughy, 52, to be Assistant State Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs. McConaughy, with the career Foreign Service since 1931, had been ambassador to Burma 1957-60. [See p. 55E2]

James N. Davis of Buffalo, N.Y. was named Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary for Production Management (reported Mar. 10). Davis, vice president of the Bell Aero Systems Co. (Buffalo, N. Y.), had served for 3 years as a special assistant in research and development for the Army.

William A. Geoghegan of Cincinnati was chosen an Assistant Deputy Attorney General Mar. 10.

Other Appointments. Pres. Kennedy announced Mar. 9 his appointment of Dr. Harold Brown, 33, to be the Defense Department's director of research and engineering. Brown, director of the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratories, had been chief U.S. scientist for the Geneva nuclear test ban negotiations 1958-59. [See Vol. XX, p. 224F3]

Other designations:

Mar. 8—M. Wilfred Goding, 49, to be high commissioner of the Pacific Islands Trust Territory (Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall Mar. 13 appointed José A. Benitez of San Juan, Puerto Rico to be a deputy high commissioner); Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas (reappointed) as chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Mar. 11—Mrs. Marie C. McGuire, 56, executive director of the San Antonio Housing Authority, to be Commissioner of the Public Housing Administration.

Mar. 13—Jack T. Conway, administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, to be deputy administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency; William D. Moyers, executive assistant to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, to be a special consultant to the Peace Corps.

Mar. 14—Gerald A. Brown, director of the NLRB's San Francisco region since 1947, to be an NLRB member.

Mar. 16—Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D.) to a 2-year term on the Intergovernmental Relations Advisory Commission.

(The National Institutes of Health announced Mar. 14 the selection of Dr. Martin M. Cummings of the University of Oklahoma Medical School as head of the Institute's international research office.

(Atty. Gen. Kennedy Mar. 1 named Richard A. Chappell to be chairman of the U.S. Parole Board and Gerald E. Murch to be chairman of the Board's Youth Correction Division.)

Smith Declines Post. Pres. Kennedy announced Feb. 22 that he had accepted Earl E. T. Smith's request that his name be withdrawn from consideration for appointment as ambassador to Switzerland. Smith, a personal friend of the President's, said Mr. Kennedy had offered him the post in January. The Swiss had quietly opposed the appointment on the ground that Smith's friendly relations with ex-Cuban Pres. Fulgencio Batista, when Smith was ambassador to Cuba in 1957-59, would have made it difficult for Switzerland to represent U.S. interests in Cuba. [See Vol. XX, p. 314E2]

Weaver Confirmed. The Senate confirmed by voice vote Feb. 9 the nomination of Robert C. Weaver as administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency—the highest federal post ever held by a Negro. Weaver was sworn in Feb. 11.

Weaver's nomination had been approved by an 11-4 Senate Banking & Currency Committee vote Feb. 8 over the opposition of Chrmn. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) and Sens. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), William A. Blakley (D., Tex.) and Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah). Robertson said he opposed Weaver's "extreme views" in favor of racially integrated housing. Weaver had told the committee Feb. 7 that he thought "every citizen should have equal access to all housing" but that "I don't think I could [order integrated housing] if I wanted to and don't think I should if I could."

Committee hearings Feb. 7-8 on Weaver's nomination had been held up 90 minutes Feb. 7 because Robertson had demanded a letter from Pres. Kennedy that certified Weaver had undergone a routine FBI "field investigation." When the letter arrived, it said the President was "confident" Weaver would render "outstanding service."

Blakley attacked Weaver for alleged connections with "Communist-affiliated" groups during the 1930s-40s. He tried to put into the record a Communist review of Weaver's book "The Negro Ghetto," but Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) opposed the move as "absurd" and said: "A book by J. Edgar Hoover could be reviewed by a Communist publication." Weaver said he had attended meetings of groups referred to by Blakley but had never been an active member.

Congress members who aided Weaver's nomination included Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.), Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) and Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D., N.Y.).

A Senate roll-call vote on the nomination had been scheduled originally for Feb. 20. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) revealed Feb. 8 that Pres. Kennedy had requested earlier action. [See Vol. XX, p. 476G3-B1]

Confirmations. Among Senate confirmations of Presidential appointments:

Feb. 2—John E. Horne (D.) as administrator of the Small Business Administration; National Mediation Board member Leverett Edwards (D.).

Feb. 6—John L. Moore (D.) as administrator of General Services Administration; Ambassador-at-Large W. Averell Harriman (D.); State Dept. legal adviser Abram J. Chayes (D.); Development Loan Fund director Frank M. Coffin (D.); Rep.-to-UN Philip M. Klutznick (D.); HEW Undersecy. Ivan A. Nestigen (D.); HEW general counsel Alanson W. Willcox (D.); Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mortimer M. Caplin (D.); Asst. Atty. Gen. William H. Orrick Jr. (D.); Asst. Navy Secy. Kenneth E. BeLieu.

Feb. 9—Rex M. Whitton (D.) as administrator of the Federal Highway Administration; Asst. Attys. Gen. Louis F. Oberdorfer (D.) and Nicholas deB. Katzenbach (D.); Commerce Undersecy. Clarence D. Martin Jr. (D.); James E. Webb (D.) as administrator of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration.

Feb. 13—Deputy Rep.-to-UN Charles W. Yost; State Department counselor and Policy Planning Council Chrmn. George C. McGhee (D.); Asst. Defense Secy. Carlisle P. Runge (D.); FCC member Newton N. Minow (D.); Asst. Commerce Secy. Rowland Burnstan.

Feb. 16—Navy Undersecy. Paul Burgess Fay Jr. (R.).

Feb. 20—Asst. State Secys. William J. Crockett, J. Harlan Cleveland (D.) and Brooks Hays (D.); Asst. Postmaster Gen. Robert J. Burkhardt (D.).

Feb. 22—Amb.-to-France James M. Gavin (Gavin told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 21 that he would be unable to represent the U.S. adequately on the current "representation allowance"); Amb.-to-UK David K. E. Bruce (D.); International Cooperation Administration director Henry R. Labouisse (D.); Rep.-to-UN (Mrs.) Mariette Peabody Tree (D.); Amb.-to-Malaya Charles F. Baldwin.

Feb. 24—Commerce Department general counsel Robert E. Giles (D.); Federal Aviation Agency administrator Najeeb E. Halaby (D.); Army Undersecy. Stephen Ailes (D.); Export-Import Bank Pres. Harold F. Linder (D.); Atomic Energy Commission member Glenn T. Seaborg (D.); Asst. HEW Secy. James M. Quigley (D.); Asst. Agriculture Secy. John Duncan Jr.

Mar. 2—Civil Service Commissioner John W. Macy Jr. (D.); Asst. Postmaster Gen. Frederick C. Belen (D.); Asst. Army Secys. Richard S. Morse and William F. Schaub (D.); Asst. Attys. Gen. Ramsey Clark (D.) and Herbert J. Miller Jr. (R.); Rep.-to-UN (Mrs.) F. D. Roosevelt (D.); Amb.-to-Jordan William B. Macomber Jr. (R.); Amb.-to-NATO Thomas K. Finletter (D.); Asst. State Secy. Roger W. Tubby (D.); Asst. Labor Secy. James J. Reynolds (D.); Labor Department solicitor Charles Donahue (D.); NLRB member Frank W. McCulloch (D.); Surgeon Gen. Luther L. Terry; SEC members J. Allen Frear (D.) and Lucius L. Cary (D.); Federal Home Loan Bank Board member Joseph P. McMurray (D.).

Mar. 3—Norman M. Clapp (D.) as administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration; TVA board member Aubrey J. Wagner.

Mar. 7—Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization director Frank B. Ellis (D.); Asst. State Secy. Philip H. Coombs (D.); Deputy Rep.-to-UN Francis T. P. Plimpton; Rep.-to-UN Jonathan B. Bingham (D.); alternate Rep.-to-UN John H. Morrow (R.); Federal Housing Commissioner Neal J. Hardy (D.).

Mar. 8—Rep.-to-UN (Mrs.) Gladys A. Tillett (D.).

Mar. 9—CAB member Robert T. Murphy (D.); Asst. Commerce Secy. Hickman Price Jr. (D.).

Mar. 15—U.S. Information Agency director Edward R. Murrow and deputy director Donald M. Wilson (D.).

Mar. 16—Renegotiation Board member Herschel C. Loveless (D.); Agriculture Undersecy. Charles F. Murphy (D.); Asst. Agriculture Secy. James T. Ralph (D.); FTC Chrmn. Paul Rand Dixon (D.).

Appointment of Women Urged. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Mar. 13 gave Pres. Kennedy a 3-page list of women "qualified" for top federal jobs. She said "some people feel" that not enough women had been appointed by the Kennedy Administration. (The AP said only 9 women were among the 240 Kennedy appointees chosen so far.)

Congress

Depressed Areas Bill Passed. The Senate Mar. 15 passed and sent to the House by a 63-27 vote (48 D. & 15 R. vs. 11 D. & 16 R.) an amended bill (S1) to provide a $394 million program of Treasury-financed loans and grants to depressed areas.

The bill was to provide: $200 million in long-term, interest-bearing loans on a matching basis to an estimated 103 eligible industrial communities; $100 million in loans for rural areas; $94 million in grants to enable communities to provide industrial facilities.

The bill's sponsor, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), had accepted, with White House approval, amendments that put the program, to expire in 1965, under the Commerce Department. He had favored a longer-term, independent administration to report to the President.

An amendment offered by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) to give Congress control of the bill's financing was defeated Mar. 14 by a key 49-45 vote (47 D. & 2 R. vs. 29 R. & 16 D.). The majority included votes by Republican Sens. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), and Southern Democratic Sens. J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), Lister Hill (Ala.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Russell B. Long (La.) and Olin D. Johnston (S.C.).

Also defeated, by a 66-27 vote Mar. 15, was an alternate bill (S750) offered by Senate minority leader, Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) to provide a $180 million program similar to an unsuccessful 1960 GOP-backed measure. [See p. 74F1-A2]

Jobless Aid Approved. An emergency unemployment compensation bill (HR4806) was passed by 84-4 Senate vote Mar. 16 and sent to a Senate-House conference. The 4 opposed votes were cast by Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D., Va.), Carl T. Curtis (R., Neb.), Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.) and Francis Case (R., S.D.).

A bitter fight had erupted after the Senate Finance Committee Mar. 15 had adopted, by an 11-2 vote, a Byrd-proposed amendment whose effect would be to have each state pay the full cost of the emergency benefits distributed to its jobless workers. By contrast, the Administration's program, which was ultimately accepted, provided that each state's contribution, to be derived from a raise in the employers' federal unemployment tax for 1962-63, would be pooled for distribution to all states according to need.

Byrd said in the debate Mar. 16 that under the Administration bill 39 states would contribute more than they would receive. He said it was traditional that employers and each state should support their own unemployed. Sens. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) and John O. Pastore (D., R.I.), leading the Administration's fight, contended that the recession was a national affair and that, without pooling, many states might not participate and less money would be pumped into the economy.

Gore, fearing a defeat might be a bad omen for the Administration's entire anti-recession program, had requested Pres. Kennedy's aid Mar. 15. Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg conferred with Senate Democratic leaders that night. Goldberg and Presidential Asst. Lawrence F. O'Brien conferred with Democratic Senators the next morning.

The amendment was defeated Mar. 16 by a 44-42 vote (39 D. & 5 R. vs. 30 R. & 12 D.). Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) and Vance Hartke (D., Ind.) voted to defeat the amendment after having voted for it in Byrd's committee. [See p. 92E-G2]

Educational-TV Bill Voted. The Senate Mar. 21 passed and sent to the House by a 67-13 vote a bill to authorize $1 million in grants to each state and the District of Columbia over 5 years to buy equipment for educational TV-broadcasts. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) sponsored the bill. [See Vol. XX, 307B1]

OECD Pact Ratified. The Senate Mar. 16 ratified, by a 72-18 vote (48 D. & 24 R. vs. 11 D. & 7 R.), a treaty providing for U.S. membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development. The U.S. was the first of 20 signatories to ratify the OECD treaty.

Opposition to the agreement was based primarily on the fear the President would be enabled to make Congressionally unsanctioned tariff or monetary commitments to member nations. Before its acceptance, (1) Treasury and State Department officials at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing Mar. 1 promised to file legal briefs on the proposed agreement; (2) the committee attached "clarifying" interpretive language. The committee then unanimously approved it Mar. 7. [See p. 66D-G1]

Columbia Pact Approved. The U.S.' Columbia River Treaty with Canada was ratified by a 90-1 Senate vote Mar. 16. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah) cast the dissenting vote. [See pp. 72G2, 15E-F2]

Sugar Bill Approved. The House Mar. 21 passed and sent to the Senate by a 283-129 vote a bill to extend until Dec. 31, 1962 the current Sugar Act under which the President could halt sugar imports from Cuba and bar extra sugar imports from the Dominican Republic. [See p. 67D1]

Appropriations. The House Mar. 7 passed an $803,506,119 general purposes appropriation bill after debate over its inclusion of $22,000 of representation allowances (caustically referred to by many Congressional critics as the "booze fund") for 17 new African diplomatic posts.

The House Appropriations Committee Mar. 3 had denied Pres. Kennedy's telephoned request of Feb. 21 that it add $150 million to Development Loan Fund lending authority. [See p. 13F2]

Hartke Campaign Chairman. Sen. R. Vance Hartke (D., Ind.) was elected Senate Democratic campaign chairman Jan. 27. He succeeded Sen. George A. Smathers (Fla.), who resigned effective Jan. 31.

Recession & Unemployment

Hard-Core Unemployment. Pres. Kennedy told his Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy Mar. 21 that it was "quite possible" that the U.S. could have an unemployment rate of 6%-7% even with an economic recovery in the summer. The President met with the committee privately in the Cabinet room, and a transcript of his remarks was released later.

Mr. Kennedy told the panel to "give direction" to wage and price movements. He said he wanted to "look at this situation before there is a crisis. I do not want the White House to have to come in at the last minute." He asked the panel to prepare proposals on the problems of hard-core unemployment caused by technological changes, industry shifts or consumer-demand changes.

Federal Reserve Board Chrmn. William McChesney Martin Jr. warned the Joint Economic Committee Mar. 7 that "attempts to reduce structural unemployment by massive monetary and fiscal stimulation . . . likely would have to be carried to such lengths as to create serious new problems" of inflation. Chrmn. Heller of the Council of Economic Advisers had told the committee Mar. 6 that "hard core" unemployment was "only an insignificant fraction" of total unemployment. Pres. Kennedy said at his news conference Mar. 15: There was no "basic clash" between these 2 views; "we are faced with a very serious and important structural unemployment . . . which the Canadians have also"; whether unemployment was structural or not, "I do not believe we should accept the present rate of unemployment as a percentage that we should live with."

The Labor Department reported a record number of persons drawing unemployment benefits in the weeks ended Feb. 11 and Feb. 18. The first week the number, reported Feb. 27, was 3,390,600 with 29 states reporting rises. The rate of insured unemployment rose to 8.4%, it said. The 2d week the figure was 3,422,300. Labor Secy. Goldberg, who released the latter figure at a House Banking subcommittee hearing Mar. 3, said the unemployment rate was 17% in agriculture, 15% in mining and 22% in construction.

Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner (D.) suggested at a state-called conference on unemployment, held in Carbondale, Ill. Feb. 17, that southern Illinois, where the unemployment rate had not been below 16% in the past 7 years, be used for testing the Administration's proposed area redevelopment program. [See p. 65D-E3]

A New Jersey unemployment rate of 9% was reported by State Labor Commissioner Raymond F. Male at a Senate Labor subcommittee hearing in Newark Feb. 27.

A N.Y. State unemployment rate for mid-January of 7.3%, the highest of any month since 1949, was reported Mar. 2.

The California jobless rate for January was 8%.

Joseph Monserrat of the Puerto Rican Labor Department attributed a drop in Puerto Rican immigration to the mainland to the "severe recession" in the U.S., the Christian Science Monitor reported Feb. 23. Such immigration in 1960 totaled 16,298 (10,000 was to N.Y. City), compared to 29,989 in 1959 (18,000 to New York). Approximately 40% of the Puerto Rican migrants were settling outside New York, compared with 95% who stayed in New York during 1940-47 immigration. [See Vol. XIX, p. 44F-G1]

The unemployment rate of Negroes was 2-3 times that of the total unemployment rate according to a 50-city National Urban League survey reported Mar. 4. The survey revealed that: the Negro unemployment rate was 17.3% in Chicago (where the total rate for Negroes and whites was 5.7%); 28% in Philadelphia (total rate 7%); about 81% of persons receiving public welfare assistance in Detroit were Negroes. [See Vol. XX, p. 478E-F1]

Unemployment Peak. Unemployment in February stood at the highest level since July 1941, Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg reported Mar. 7. He said a simultaneous slight rise in employment had set a record for February. He said that 1,600,000 workers had been unemployed in February for 15 or more weeks and that 40% of the total had been jobless for more than 6 months. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 6.6% in January to 6.8% in February. [See p. 40D-G1]

Jan.-Feb. labor statistics:

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. '60
Civilian labor force§	*70,360	*69,837	*68,449
Employed§	*64,655	*64,452	*64,520
Non-farm§	*59,947	*59,818	*59,901
Manufacturing (excl. Alaska & Hawaii)‡	*15,471	r*15,583	*16,520
Wholesale & retail trade‡	*11,301	r*11,490	*11,329
Government‡	*8,686	r*8,607	*8,343
Unemployed§	*5,705	*5,385	*3,931
Avg. weekly mfg. hours‡	38.8	r38.8	39.8
Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡	$90.02	r$90.02	$91.14

*In thousands §Census Bureau ‡Bureau of Labor Statistics rRevised

AFL-CIO Program. An anti-recession program was adopted by the AFL-CIO's Executive Council during its annual meeting in Miami Beach Feb. 20-28.

The council said Feb. 22 that a U.S. industrial growth rate of 10% was necessary in 1961 to approach a full employment rate. It voted Feb. 20 to call a series of regional Get America Back to Work Conferences and agreed Feb. 21 to invest $1 billion or more of union assets, currently invested in stocks and bonds, in middle-income home mortgages.

Some of the council's recommendations: (a) a withholding tax-cut of $10 a week for 10 weeks to pump $5 billion into the economy; (b) a greatly expanded public housing program plus

a $1 billion annual urban renewal plan; (c) expansion of the Cuban-refugee program to include hospital care and cash; (d) legislation to apply the full corporate tax rate to earnings of foreign-based U.S.-owned firms; (e) extension of the withholding income tax system to dividend payments; (f) repeal of tax credits on income from dividends and "excessive" depletion allowances for oil and gas.

The council opposed Pres. Kennedy's proposal to provide tax incentives for business investment by liberalizing depreciation allowances.

Pres. Kennedy, in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, had urged labor to seek points of agreement instead of "belaboring" divisive problems. Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, who addressed the council Feb. 27, had delivered the letter.

The council Feb. 28 adopted a resolution that urged elimination of segregated locals but it rejected AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph's proposal to set a 6-month deadline for compliance. Randolph told the council that its provisions for desegregating labor had "failed completely," that fewer than 1% of U.S. apprentices were Negroes.

The council Feb. 28 agreed to contribute $3¼ million to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for building democratic unions abroad. It simultaneously authorized $330,000 for special union projects by its own representatives in Africa. [See pp. 93G1-A2, 57B-G1]

Aid to Education

Controversy Flares. The Administration's aid-to-schools proposals ran into trouble over the issue of church-state separation even before Congressional committees opened hearings on the legislation.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in the U.S.—including all 5 U.S. cardinals—met in Washington Mar. 1 and decided to oppose the Administration program unless it provided federal aid for parochial schools. The Catholic leaders met in closed session as the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Archbishop Karl J. Alter of Cincinnati, chairman of the board, announced Mar. 2 that the board had come to these 4 conclusions:

(1) "Catholics are free to take a position" on "whether or not there ought to be federal aid" to schools.

(2) "In the event that there is federal aid to education, . . . in justice Catholic school children should be given the right to participate."

(3) "We hold it to be strictly within the framework of the Constitution that long-term low-interest loans to private institutions could be part of the federal aid program." "An effort [should] be made to have an amendment to this effect attached to the bill."

(4) "In the event that a federal aid program is enacted which excludes children in private schools, these children will be the victims of discriminatory legislation. There will be no alternative but to oppose such discrimination."

Pres. Kennedy, at his Mar. 1 press conference, had reiterated his view that "the Constitution clearly prohibits [government] aid to . . . the parochial school" and that "the Supreme Court has made that very clear." Mr. Kennedy said that the Supreme Court, in its 5-4 Everson case decision, had held only that it was "possible for a local community to provide bus rides to non-public school children. But . . . there was a very clear prohibition against aid to the school district." He said the court had determined "that the aid was to the child, not to the school." [See Vol. VII, p. 48H]

Mr. Kennedy, at his Mar. 8 press conference, urged Congress not to let the parochial-school issue kill the aid-to-education bill. He predicted that insertion of an aid-to-parochial-schools provision would cause the measure's defeat. He expressed hope that any effort to provide loans to parochial schools would be handled in a separate bill. [See p. 73F2]

Congressional Hearings. Hearings on school-aid proposals were held by the Education Subcommittee of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee Mar. 8-20. Among views expressed by witnesses:

● Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff (Mar. 8)—Federal aid was needed for schools because many states and localities had exhausted their tax resources for building new schools and improving teachers' salaries. The injection of "side issues" such as parochial-school aid and a ban on aid to schools in segregated areas would kill the bill.

● K. Brantley Watson of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Harley L. Lutz of the National Association of Manufacturers (Mar. 9)—States and localities did not need federal aid for their schools. Federal aid would mean federal control of schools.

● William G. Carr of the National Education Association (Mar. 9)—Aid was needed to improve teachers' salaries. A bill merely aiding classroom construction would "focus new attention on bricks and mortar when we should keep our emphasis on the teacher."

● Peter T. Schoemann of the AFL-CIO (Mar. 9)—The proposed aid would meet both an educational and an economic need. It would provide jobs for unemployed workers and stimulate the building materials, publishing and printing industries.

● Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP (Mar. 10)—Aid-to-education grants should contain "anti-segregation safeguards." Such an amendment would not "kill the bill."

● Mrs. Paul Blanchard of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice (Mar. 10)—Public taxes must not be used "for religious teaching" or "we [will] destroy a basic American freedom—the right of the taxpayer to be free from assessments for a faith which he does not accept."

● C. Stanley Lowell of the Protestants & Other Americans United for Separation of Church & State (Mar. 10)—Catholics had a right to use their own schools, "but when they encounter financial difficulties . . . how can they in conscience blame the government?" "Soft loans for construction of Catholic schools today will point inevitably to grants for the same purpose and other purposes tomorrow."

● Max M. Kampelman of the American Jewish Committee (Mar. 10)—Low-cost federal loans were aid and therefore could not be made to parochial schools.

● Carl J. Megel, president of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers (Mar. 10)—Federal aid was needed for teachers' salaries, not for construction alone. "Bricks without brains constitute a national folly." The legislation should not be jeopardized by the parochial-school and desegregation issues.

● Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the National Education Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (Mar. 14)—Loans for private schools should be part of the aid-to-schools bill; a separate measure for such loans "wouldn't have much of a chance." Restriction of aid to public schools "seems to our parents to limit us to 2d-class stature." "Public and private schools form a necessary partnership for the fruitful service of this country." "To grant federal assistance to only part of the American educational effort is to deny to the other parts the chance to grow." "It hinders parents in the free choice of education." "The federal government ought not to take any steps which would force the private schools out of business or . . . deny to parents the right to choose their kind of schools."

● The Rev. Dr. Gerald E. Knoff of the National Council of Churches (Mar. 20)—Federal loans to parochial schools could lead additional religious groups to open parochial schools "with reliance on public tax support." This could fragment U.S. education, undermine public schools and result in a "cultural schism" harmful to U.S. democracy.

● The Rev. James D. Murch of the National Association of Evangelicals (Mar. 20)—Archbishop Alter's statement was "both unwise and un-American." (Murch explained later that he meant "un-American" in a legalistic sence only. He said the Catholic hierarchy had proposed an unconstitutional—and therefore legalistically "un-American"—extension of federal aid to church schools.)

● The Rev. Dr. Robert E. Van Deusen of the National Lutheran Council (Mar. 20)—Loans to parochial schools were "clearly a form of tax support" and therefore unconstitutional.

Hearings were being held concurrently by a House Education subcommittee. Among views of its witnesses:

● HEW Secy. Ribicoff (Mar. 13)—He "absolutely opposed" adding non-public-school aid to the Administration bill. Such an addition would jeopardize the entire program.

● Charles H. Silver, president of the N.Y. City Board of Education (Mar. 15)—Federal aid should go to private as well as public schools in some manner "consistent with our national principles." (A statement expressing "indignation and disapproval" of Sil-

ver's testimony was issued in New York Mar. 16 by 7 citizens groups: the Citizens Committee for Children, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Public Education Association, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the United Parents Association and the N.Y. City Civil Liberties Union. "Religious schools are a private right, not a public responsibility," the statement said.)

- Dr. Knoff of the National Council of Churches (Mar. 16)—His group backed federal aid to public schools but opposed such aid to private ones.
- Msgr. Hochwalt of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (Mar. 16)—The Catholic Church would not use its ecclesiastical powers in an effort to make Catholics in Congress support the hierarchy's views on aid to education.
- Paul S. Blanchard of Protestants & Other Americans United for Separation of Church & State (Mar. 16)—Federal aid to church schools was morally as well as constitutionally wrong.
- Dr. Van Deusen of the National Lutheran Council (Mar. 17)—The National Lutheran Council had warned in a Feb. 1960 resolution that federal aid "to non-public schools would facilitate with public funds the establishment of racially segregated private schools as an alternative to integration in the public schools." The council's public relations division had warned Mar. 9 that such aid would invite "sectarian groups to expand their schools beyond their ability to support them and would encourage other groups to establish schools . . . [thereby] weakening our traditional American public school system."
- Dr. Harold Taylor of Americans for Democratic Action (Mar. 17)—The parochial-school and segregation issues should not be allowed to jeopardize the passage of an aid-to-schools bill.
- Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) (Mar. 21)—He opposed federal aid to elementary and secondary school education. But if Congress provided such aid, "I can see no moral justification for not making it available to all the people"—including students at parochial and other private schools. Such aid should be barred for segregated schools. Federal officials and leading educators should draft a set of "voluntary" educational standards for all U.S. public schools.
- Ex-HEW Secy. Arthur S. Flemming (Mar. 21)—Federal school aid should be authorized only for school construction and to serve existing debts for construction. States should be required to match federal grants dollar for dollar.

Parochial Aid Debated. Francis Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, reiterated in a Mar. 13 statement his opposition to any federal school-aid program that excluded parochial schools. "It is not for me to say whether there should be any federal aid to education," he said. "However, if the Congress decides there should be federal aid, then certainly any legislation should conform to principles of social justice, equal treatment and non-discrimination." Exclusion of parochial schools, he charged, "would penalize a multitude of America's children because their parents choose to exercise their constitutional right to educate them in accordance with their beliefs." As for assertions that the Constitution prohibited federal aid to parochial schools, Spellman said this view was challenged by "some eminent constitutional authorities." He said that Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland of Harvard Law School had been quoted as saying "that there is no clear constitutional prohibition against federal aid to parochial schools."

Spellman Jan. 17 had denounced the Kennedy education task force for leaving parochial schools out of its proposals for school aid. He said then that it was "unthinkable that any American child be denied the federal funds alloted to other children which are necessary for his mental development because his parents choose for him a God-centered education." [See pp. 6G3-7C1; Vol. XX, 369G2; X, 419E; IX, 255P]

19 prominent Protestant and Jewish clergymen and laymen issued in New York Mar. 15 a statement warning advocates of aid to parochial schools that "they may well cause the defeat of the entire program." They said "it would be most unfortunate for a major church to press its own interests in a way that would threaten the strengthening of our basic educational system."

The statement was signed by Dr. Eugene Garson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.; Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Presbyterian clergyman; Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, ex-president of the National Council of Churches; Dr. Truman Douglas, executive vice president of Board & Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches; the Right Rev. Angus Dunn, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Washington; Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the United Lutheran Church of America; Dr. Nelson Glueck, Hebrew Union College president; Dr. Robert F. Goheen, Princeton president; Dr. Simon Greenberg, vice chancellor of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Dr. Grayson Kirk, Columbia University president; ex-Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.); Francis Pickens Miller, Charlottesville, Va. Presbyterian leader; the Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, ex-Methodist Episcopal bishop of Washington; Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, Harvard president; Charles Parlin, N.Y. Methodist lay leader; Francis B. Sayre Sr., retired diplomat; Charles P. Taft, ex-mayor of Cincinnati; Dr. Henry Pitt Van Dusen, president of Union Theological Seminary of New York; the Right Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, retired presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The National Council of Jewish Women, meeting in Pittsburgh, adopted Mar. 20 a statement asserting that government aid to private schools would undermine the foundation of public education in the U.S. The statement said the government's responsibility was to "provide for the education of children in government-sponsored schools open to all." It held that advocates of aid to parochial schools used arguments similar to those of persons who sought state aid for parents who wanted to withdraw their children from desegregated schools.

Compromises Proposed. Passage of a separate bill authorizing loans to private schools was proposed by at least 4 Democratic Congress members Mar. 9 as a compromise that might ease the way for the Administration's aid-to-education bill. The compromise idea was recommended independently by Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.); Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.), House floor manager of the Administration bill; Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), Senate manager of the bill, and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (N.Y.), chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee. Powell suggested at a televised press conference Mar. 9 that the compromise bill be given priority over the Administration bill.

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D., Ill.), a Roman Catholic, proposed Mar. 12 a compromise under which parents would receive an income-tax deduction for tuition paid to parochial schools.

Parochial Bus Aid Upheld. The Supreme Court Feb. 20 upheld a Connecticut law that permitted localities to supply buses to non-profit private (including parochial) schools. The court dismissed a taxpayers' challenge to the law. Justices Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas dissented in favor of hearing oral arguments. A group of Newtown, Conn. taxpayers had sued on the ground that they were being taxed unconstitutionally to support the Roman Catholic Church by having their tax money paid for privately owned buses that carried both public and parochial school children. [See Vol. VII, p. 48H2]

Civil Rights & Negroes

Atlanta to Desegregate. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce announced Mar. 7 that the community's Negro and business leaders had agreed (a) to desegregate lunchrooms and other facilities eventually in "the same patterns" by which Atlanta public schools were desegregated in September, (b) to end immediately the Negro sit-in demonstrations, picketing and boycotts against stores that practiced segregation.

The announcement said the stores would continue current policies of segregation until the patterns of school desegregation were established. 500-600 Negroes who had lost jobs in stores affected by the sit-ins were to be rehired wherever practicable.

The stores included in the agreement: Rich's, Sears-Roebuck, Davison's (a Macy's affiliate), the Woolworth, McCrory, S. H. Kresge, H. L. Green, Newberry and Grant variety stores and Walgreen's, Jacob's and Lane drugstores.

Prior to the settlement lunch-counters had been closed since Thanksgiving because of the sit-ins, and many Negroes had boycotted the stores. [See pp. 38G3-39C1; Vol. XX, p. 440E2, 161D3]

'Jail-In' Movement. A new turn to the sit-in movement had showed up in the arrest Feb. 6 of 13 sit-in demonstrators in Rock Hill, S.C. and of 6 more, 4 of them whites, in Lynchburg, Va. They refused to pay $100 fines and were given 30-day jail sentences. The arrests had been made under state anti-trespass laws that made it illegal to remain after notification to leave by a store proprietor. 4 of those arrested were student leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. They became known as the "Rock Hill 4." and their group's headquarters in Atlanta urged a South-wide campaign of "jail, no bail." By Feb. 10 a "jail-in" move-

ment had resulted in 80 persons being imprisoned in Atlanta on similar charges.

The 11 Negroes arrested in Rock Hill were sent to York County prison farm and put to work in a road gang. They were placed in solitary confinement for ½ day for refusing to stop singing hymns and later for 3 days for refusing to work. They refused to work because one of their group, John A. Gaines, had disappeared. The Rev. C. A. Ivory, president of the Rock Hill NAACP, said Feb. 19 that he had been transferred to another jail for making a motion toward a prison official. Ivory also said the group were protesting against overwork. The 11 were released Mar. 2, and 9 of them came to New York the next weekend to speak to congregations and on the radio. (Ivory, another Negro and a white were arrested and jailed in Rock Hill Feb. 23 for anti-segregation demonstrations in front of a drugstore.) The 6 Negroes jailed in Lynchburg went on a hunger strike Feb. 28-Mar. 2 because they were not allowed text books.

7 Negro and one white ministers were arrested and jailed in Atlanta Feb. 15 for demonstrating in support of the "jail-in" movement. Another Negro minister was arrested in Atlanta Feb. 21.

A drug-store sit-in in Lynchburg Feb. 21 resulted in 60-day jail sentences for 4 Negroes, including 2 ministers, the Rev. Virgil A. Wood, 29, and the Rev. William Walker Roberts, 23.

188 Negro students and one white were arrested in Columbia, S.C. Mar. 2 on charges of breaching the peace after a march on the State House in protest of segregation. 24 of the Negroes were sentenced Mar. 8 to 30 days in jail or $100 fine. [See Vol. XX, p. 351C1-F2]

Negro Majority in Capital. Washington was the only major U.S. city in which a majority of the population was Negro, a preliminary Census Bureau report revealed Mar. 14. It said the Negro population of Washington was 411,737, or 53.9% of the total 763,956 population. [See Vol. XX, p. 478E1]

Figures for other major cities with large Negro populations:

	Total Population	Negroes	Negro Percentage
New York	7,781,984	1,087,931	14.0
Chicago	3,550,404	812,637	22.9
Los Angeles	2,479,015	334,916	13.5
Philadelphia	2,002,512	529,240	26.4
Detroit	1,670,144	482,223	28.9
Baltimore	939,024	326,589	34.8
Houston	938,219	215,037	22.9
Cleveland	876,050	250,818	28.6
St. Louis	750,026	214,377	28.6
San Francisco	740,316	74,383	10.0
Boston	697,197	63,165	9.1
Dallas	679,684	129,242	19.0
New Orleans	627,525	233,514	37.2
Pittsburgh	604,332	100,692	16.7
Buffalo	532,759	70,904	13.3
Cincinnati	502,550	108,754	21.6
Memphis	497,524	184,320	37.0
Atlanta	487,455	186,464	38.3

Musical Barrier Broken. Henry Lewis, 28, became the first Negro to conduct a major symphony orchestra at its home auditorium during a regular concert season when he led the Los Angeles Philharmonic in Los Angeles Feb. 9.

Dean Dixon of New York, who had been the first Negro to conduct a major orchestra in the U.S., had been conductor of the Goteborg Symphony of Sweden for 3 years before he received his current conducting position with the Hesse Radio Orchestra in Frankfurt, West Germany. [See Vol. VIII, p. 147P]

King's Sentence Rejected. The Georgia Court of Appeals Mar. 7 upheld the traffic violation conviction of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. but voided the ruling that he was on probation at the time and therefore revoked King's one-year sentence. The case was sent back to county court for resentencing. [See Vol. XX, p. 379C-D2]

FOREIGN

Australia

Car Taxes Decreased. Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies, responding to criticism of the government's anti-inflationary program, withdrew Feb. 21 a recent 10% increase in automobile sales tax. He said increasing the levy from 30% to 40% had produced "a bad psychological effect" on auto manufacturers. The auto makers recently had laid off more than 5,700 workers because of a drop in car sales. [See Vol. XX, p. 134A2]

Great Britain

UAR Ties Resumed. Britain and the United Arab Republic reestablished full diplomatic relations with each other Jan. 26. Sir Harold Beeley, deputy head of the British UN delegation, was appointed British ambassador to the UAR, and Mohammed Awad el-Kouni was appointed UAR ambassador to Britain. (Britain's chargé d'affaires in Cairo, Colin Crowe, was chosen to succeed Beeley in the UN post.) Both countries had severed diplomatic ties following the 1956 Suez crisis. Partial relations had been restored Dec. 1, 1959 with the appointment of British and UAR chargés d'affaires. [See Vol. XX, p. 347F3]

Gen. Sir Richard Amyatt Hull, 53, was named Jan. 24 to succeed Field Marshal Sir Francis Festing as chief of the Imperial General Staff. Festing's appointment was to expire in September. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 40E2]

India

New Delhi to Rule Orissa. A proclamation dissolving eastern India's Orissa State legislature and putting the state under central government rule was announced in New Delhi Feb. 25 by Indian Pres. Prasad. The government assumed control after Dr. Harekrushna Mahta, local Congress (party) leader, had resigned Feb. 21 as head of Orissa's coalition government. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 198C1]

Indonesia

6 Groups Banned. Pres. Sukarno Mar. 1 ordered the dissolution of 6 groups for opposing the government's policy. The groups banned were the anti-Communist Democratic League, which had opposed the formation of the 1960 Sukarno-appointed parliament, the Rotary Club, the Divine Life Society, the Free Mason's Lodge, the Moral Re-Armament Movement and the Ancient Mystical Order of Rosicrucians. [See Vol. XX, p. 392E3]

Afro-Asian Parley Sought. The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 12 that Pres. Sukarno had sent Mrs. Poedjoboentord Supeni, his "roving ambassador," to visit Afro-Asian countries and seek support for the convening of a 2d "Bandung Conference" to ease international tensions. She was to deliver a personal message from Sukarno to government leaders in Ceylon, Cambodia, Sudan and the United Arab Republic. [See Vol. XV, p. 137B1]

Iran

New Government Installed. Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi opened the newly-elected Iranian Majlis (lower house of parliament) Feb. 21. He urged the drafting of a new election law to guarantee honest balloting. With elections still going on in some constituencies, the Majlis was dominated as of Mar. 12 by the Meliyoun (Nationalist Party) with 70 seats and the Mardom (People's Party), with 65. Independents had 33 seats.

Premier Jafar Sharif-Imami, a member of no party, automatically resigned with the opening of the new parliament Feb. 21 but was reappointed Mar. 11. He named a 15-member cabinet Mar. 11 and presented it to parliament for approval Mar. 12.

The cabinet: Foreign Affairs—Hossein Ghods Nakhai; Finance—Abdolbaghi Shoai; Justice—Mohammed Ali Momkz; Health—Dr. Javad Ashtiani; Interior—Gen. Sadegh Amir Azizi; War—Gen. Ali Bahrami; Education—Dr. Jahanshah Saleh; Labor—Ahmad Ali Bahrami; Agriculture—Ebrahim Mahdavi; Roads—Abdolhossein Behnit; Commerce—Ali Asghar Pourhomayoun; Posts & Telegraphs—Abdolhossein Etebar; Mines & Industry—Taher Zai; Customs & Monopolies—Razi Vishkai; Deputy Premier & Supervisor of Economic & Financial Affairs—Mohammed Sajadi.

Election Violence. The elections, which had started Jan. 10, touched off anti-government riots Jan. 26-Mar. 11 in Teheran and in the provinces by students who charged the elections were rigged.

10,000 Teheran University students, led by supporters of ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's National Front, staged a protest demonstration against the elections Jan. 26. The government Feb. 5 ordered the closing of the university and Daneshsara College in Teheran as the riots continued. Students marched through Teheran streets Feb. 6 protesting the closing of the schools.

Teheran police Feb. 10 dispersed a crowd of 1,000 persons who attempted to protest the election of the city's 15 parliamentary deputies. At least 18 persons were injured and 80 arrested in a National Front demonstration in Teheran Feb. 11. Reports reaching Teheran Mar. 11 said 8 persons had been killed and 20 injured in political rioting in the interior.

Dr. Mozzafer Baghai, former associate of Mossadegh, was arrested at Teheran airport Feb. 5 as he was returning from Kerman province, where he had campaigned as an independent candidate for the Majlis. Baghai, who had formed the Guardian of Freedoms party Aug. 22, 1960 to oppose the shah's policies, was accused of leaving Teheran without asking official permission. His action was regarded as a violation of a condition for his release from prison in 1960. He had been

arrested Sept. 13, 1960 for protesting the elections and the monarchy. [See Vol. XX, pp. 339D3-340C1]

(Gen. Teimour Bakhtiar's resignation as head of Iran's security service, because of ill health, was announced Mar. 15. He was succeeded by his assistant, Brig. Gen. Hassan Pakrevan.)

U.S. Aids Harbor. The U.S. Development Loan Fund Jan. 11 granted a $125 million loan to help build a deep-water harbor on Iran's Persian Gulf coast near Suru. [See Vol. XX, p. 413C2]

Pakistan

USSR to Aid Oil Program. The USSR agreed Mar. 4 to lend Pakistan about $30 million to finance oil exploration in Pakistan. Soviet technicians and equipment were to be used in the exploration and drilling. [See Vol. XX, p. 394F1]

U.S. Farm Goods Pact. An agreement signed in Rawalpindi Mar. 11 provided for the U.S. to ship $92 million worth of U.S. farm commodities to Pakistan. [See Vol. XX, p. 66C3]

West German, Yugoslav Aid. A West German government long-term loan of 150 million marks ($35,700,000) for Pakistan's new 5-year plan was announced in a communiqué issued in Bonn Jan. 18 at the end of a 3-day visit by Pakistani Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan.

Ayub Khan had arrived in Bonn Jan. 16 after completing a visit to Yugoslav Pres. Tito in Belgrade. A communiqué issued at the end of the Tito meeting had announced Yugoslavia's agreement to give Pakistan a $10 million credit for the purchase of Yugoslav capital goods.

Ayub Khan returned to Pakistan Jan. 23. [See Vol. XX, p. 480F1]

Power Project Starts. Pres. Ayub Khan Jan. 27 inaugurated the newly-completed Warsak hydro-electric project on the Kabul River about 1,000 miles northeast of Karachi. The project, built by Canada under the Colombo Plan, cost $70 million, of which more than $37 million was contributed by Canada. The plant was to supply West Pakistan ultimately with 240,000 kilowatts (initially 160,000 kilowatts) of power and with water to irrigate 120,000 acres.

Poland

Bonn Seeks Ties. The Polish government announced Feb. 5 that establishment of diplomatic relations with West Germany would be conditioned on West German "renunciation" of claims to the former German Oder-Neisse frontier territory taken over by Poland in 1945. The government's statement, through its newspaper Trybuna Ludu, was in response to a proposal for West German-Polish reconciliation made by Berthold Beitz, head of West Germany's Krupp industrial combine, during his meetings with Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz in Warsaw Jan. 22-23.

The N.Y. Times reported Feb. 23 that at a recent secret meeting, believed to have been held in Paris, West Germany had offered Poland an exchange of trade missions and possible establishment of consular relations. Poland reportedly had insisted on full diplomatic relations. [See p. 28B3]

The Warsaw newspaper Slowo Powszechne, published by the pro-Communist Roman Catholic Pax movement, admitted Jan. 11 that a letter it had printed in which Francis Cardinal Spellman purportedly urged the return of German refugees to their Polish homes had been a forgery.

Ryzard Stanislaw Zielinski, Polish consul in Sydney, was granted asylum by Australia Jan. 14.

A Polish commission on Nazi war crimes Jan. 5 published documents in which Adolf Eichmann, Nazi extermination chief currently held by Israel, opposed plans to trade Hungarian Jews for Allied trucks and suggested speeded extermination of the Jews to prevent any such agreement. [See Vol. XX, p. 189B2]

Soviet Union

3 Doomed for War Crimes. The Estonian SSR Supreme Court in Tallinn convicted and sentenced 3 Estonians—one of them in absentia—to death Mar. 11 on charges of participating in the mass murder of 125,000 Russians, Czechs, Germans, Jews and others in the Nazi concentration camp at Jagala, Estonia during World War II. Those present for sentencing were Ralf Gerrets, 55, the camp's deputy chief, and Jan Vijk, 44, a camp guard. Ain-Erwin Mere, 57, who had escaped to Britain after the war, was the ex-camp official convicted in absentia. Britain had refused extradition. Gerrets and Vijk, accused of being members of the Nazi-sponsored Estonian security police, had pleaded guilty at the start of the trial Mar. 6.

Estonian State Prosecutor Walter Raudsalu said Mar. 11 that these Estonians, who were living abroad, were wanted for war crimes: ex-Estonian Police Commissioner Felix Eelnurme, in the U.S.; Hjalmar Mijaye, leader of the "Estonian-self government" under the Nazis, in Austria; Erwin Viks, accused of being responsible for the slaying of more than 12,000 persons in anti-tank ditches in Tarth, Estonia, in Australia.

2 Elected to Presidium. The Soviet CP's Central Committee elected these 2 new members to the Presidium Jan. 18: Gennadi I. Voronov, 50 secretary of the Orenburg Regional Committee in the Russian SSR, and Viktor Grishin, 47, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. [See Vol. XX, p. 24C1]

New Press Agency. A 2d Soviet news agency (in addition to Tass) was established in Moscow Feb. 21. The new service, called Novosti (News), was to be operated by a council of 21 Soviet journalists. Among those elected to the council were Pavel Satyukov, editor of Pravda, and Alexei I. Adzhubei, editor of Izvestia. [See Vol. XX, p. 322G3]

U.S. Cultural Pact. A U.S.-Soviet agreement signed in Moscow Mar. 17 provided for the exchange of U.S. and Soviet scholars to lecture and do research in literature, history, economy, law and dramatic criticism. The program was to start in September. The agreement was signed by Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, Dr. Philip Mosely, chairman of the Society of Scientific Research and of the Council on Foreign Relations, and Prof. Aleksandr N. Nesmeyanov, head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. [See Vol. XIX, p. 326G1]

U.S. Bars Tools. U.S. Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges announced Mar. 2 that the Kennedy Administration had revoked an export license that would have permitted the Bryant Co. of Springfield, Vt. to send the Soviet Union $1½ million worth of machine tools used to make ballbearings for missiles and space guidance systems. A study was to be made to determine the strategic value of the equipment. The UPI reported Mar. 6 that a U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee source had said that the firm had sent blueprints of the tools to the USSR in Dec. 1960. [See Vol. XIX, p. 345F2]

Pasternak Aide Sentenced. The N.Y. Times reported Jan. 19 that Mrs. Olga Vsevolodnaya Ivinskaya, a literary collaborator and friend of the late Boris Pasternak's, had been sentenced to 8 years in prison by Soviet authorities in Dec. 1960 on charges of having persuaded Pasternak not to accept royalties on his book "Doctor Zhivago" from his Italian publisher, Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, on the grounds that the book was unpatriotic.

Mrs. Ivinskaya's daughter, Irina, was sentenced to 3 years in prison on charges of being an accomplice.

Moscow radio reported Jan. 21 that Mrs. Ivinskaya had admitted keeping 800,000 rubles in royalties for herself and illegal currency transactions. The Times reported Feb. 4 that Pasternak, suspecting he was afflicted with a fatal illness, had arranged with Fetrinelli Dec. 6, 1959 to transfer $100,000 in royalties to Mrs. Ivinskaya.

Mrs. Ivinskaya had served a 1948-54 jail term for having refused to sign documents incriminating Pasternak. [See Vol. XX, p. 192C1]

West Germany

Record Budget. A record 48 billion-mark ($12 billion) federal budget for 1961 was adopted Mar. 17 by the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament. [See Vol. XX, p. 206A1]

Arms Curb Adopted. The Bundestag Feb. 22 unanimously approved a law authorizing strict government control over the production and shipment of military weapons. Arms that could not be made or shipped without government permission included atomic, chemical and biological weapons (which West Germany had promised not to manufacture), military planes, warships, mines, bombs, grenades, small arms and explosives. [See Vol. XX, p. 442A3]

Foertsch Heads Forces. The Defense Ministry announced Feb. 23 that Lieut. Gen. Friedrich Foertsch, 60, NATO deputy chief of staff, would become inspector general of the West German armed forces, effective Apr. 1, to succeed Gen. Adolf Heusinger, who had been named chairman of NATO's permanent Military Committee in Washington. [See Vol. XX, p. 455A1]

Municipal Elections. Municipal elections were held in the West German states of North Rhine-Westphalia and

Lower Saxony Mar. 19. Final unofficial returns Mar. 20 gave the Christian Democratic Union in North Rhine-Westphalia 3,761,417 votes (45% of the total) to 3,403,827 (40.7%) for the Social Democratic Party. In Lower Saxony the Socialists received 1,333,070 votes (38.8%) to the CDU's 968,909 (28.2%). [See Vol. XX, p. 442F2]

Adenauer Defends Brandt. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer told the Bundestag Mar. 8 that "no one who emigrated [from Germany] for personal or political reasons or remained . . . fighting the [Nazi] system can be reproached. . . ." His statement was in answer to a demand by Socialist Deputy Fritz Erler that Adenauer disassociate himself from "defamatory" attacks recently made against West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, Socialist candidate for chancellor.

Brandt had been accused by Adenauer's associates during the current election campaign of having fought in the Norwegian Army against Germany after fleeing to Norway during the Nazi era. Brandt had denied fighting with the Norwegian Army. Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss had asked Feb. 15 in a speech in Wildshofen, Bavaria: "What were you [Brandt] doing those 12 years outside Germany? We know what we were doing here in Germany." [See Vol. XX, p. 442C2]

Anti-Nazi Action. A Nuremberg court Feb. 10 convicted and sentenced ex-Nazi SS Gen. Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski to 4½ years in prison on charges of manslaughter in the shooting (by 2 Bach-Zelewski aides) of Anton von Hohberg und Buchwald, an East Prussian, in the 1934 Nazi purge of the Storm Troop (SA) group headed by Capt. Ernst Roehm. Bach-Zelewski had headed an SS command in the Königsberg area at the time.

Hamburg police reported Feb. 7 the arrest of Georg Michalsen, 54, on charges of complicity in the wartime slaying of Jews in Poland.

Harry Wentritt, 55, ex-Nazi SS engineering specialist, was reported under arrest in the town of Naila Jan. 28 on charges of having assisted in the building of the "gas vans" used by the Nazis to exterminate Jews.

Anti-Semitism Charged. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a U.S. Jewish organization, reported Feb. 23 that anti-Semitism was still alive in West Germany despite "the whole weight of the [Bonn] government's opposition to it." The report was based on observations made by league representatives who went to West Germany in 1960 after an outbreak of anti-Semitic incidents there in 1959-60. The report said many West Germans remained "Nazis at heart" but that they "refrain[ed] from overt expression of their views" for fear of discovery. [See Vol. XX, p. 206A2]

—LATIN AMERICA—

Argentina

Britain Vs. Falkland Claim. Britain informed the Argentine Foreign Ministry in a note delivered Mar. 13 that the Falkland Island Dependencies (in the South Atlantic off the Argentine coast) were British territory. The British note was in response to a speech in which Pres. Arturo Frondizi reportedly had claimed for Argentina certain British dependencies in the Antarctic. [See Vol. XV, p. 170C2]

Municipal Elections. Pres. Arturo Frondizi's Radical Intransigent Party won municipal elections in Santa Fe province Mar. 19. It outpolled the People's Radical Party, the Democratic Progressive Party and the pro-Communist Party of Work & Progress by wide margins. [See p. 57B2]

Strike Halts Press. A 24-hour strike of distributors' and vendors' unions Mar. 5 forced newspapers to suspend publication in Buenos Aires and other cities in Argentina. The strikers were protesting the imposition of a new Santa Fe province tax on all newspapers and magazines printed outside the province. [See Vol. XX, p. 395E2]

Brazil

Subsidies Cut. Pres. Quadros announced Mar. 13 the curtailment of government subsidies for petroleum, wheat and other essential imports in a move to halt inflation. [See Vol. XX, p. 395A3]

Red Ties Established. Brazil established diplomatic relations with Communist Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria Mar. 21.

Chile

Dock Strike. Chilean naval police Mar. 15 intervened in an 8-day old dock strike by loading copper aboard ships at the port of Valparaiso, where operations had been paralyzed by the walkout. The port of San Antonio also was tied up by the strike. The dock workers demanded a 50% raise. Current average pay: $5 a day. [See p. 66C3]

Cuba

Miro Heads Exile 'Government.' The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 22 that 2 rival anti-Castro groups in the U.S. —the Democratic Revolutionary Front, headed by Dr. Manuel Antonio de Varona, 52, and the Revolutionary Movement of the People, headed by Manuel Ray—had met in Miami Mar. 20 and selected Cuban ex-Premier José Miró Cardona, 59, as president of a "Revolutionary Council." The council eventually was to become a "government in arms" with the purpose of establishing a military foothold in Cuba for the overthrow of the Castro regime.

Negotiators of the agreement to select Miró as president: for the Democratic Revolutionary Front, Dr. Justo Carillo, ex-Cuban member of the World Bank board of governors, Lt. Manuel Artimé and ex-Treasury Min. José Alvarez Díaz; for the Revolutionary Movement of the People, Maj. Raúl Chibás, ex-president of the Western Railroads of Cuba, Ray, Armando Loré, Miró's aide while Miró was premier, and Dr. Félipe Pazos, ex-Cuban Bank president.

The front was said to represent a middle-of-the-road philosophy. Miró's selection was formally announced by the 2 groups at a news conference in New York Mar. 22. The 2 organizations said they had agreed on this program: (a) general elections within "18 months following the overthrow of the Communist tyranny" (the provisional president would be barred from running for any post in that election); (b) return of confiscated assets except those regarded as necessary for the national interest (owners of the latter would receive proper reimbursement); (c) agrarian reform; (d) elimination of "state control of labor"; (e) low cost housing; (f) free enterprise and private ownership; (g) retention and promotion of armed forces members who helped overthrow the Castro regime; (h) declaring the Communist Party illegal; (i) renunciation of foreign treaties threatening the security of the Americas.

De Varona told newsmen: "We have the forces [in Cuba] to overthrow Castro and this year we are going to become the first occupied country to expel international communism."

U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White said in Washington Mar. 22 that the establishment of a Cuban provisional government in the U.S. without U.S. permission would violate U.S. sovereignty and international law. White said "no such consent has been asked [by the Cuban refugees] or given." [See p. 95A3]

5 Quit in Holland. Ignacio Fiterre resigned Mar. 15 as Cuban ambassador to the Netherlands in protest against the Castro regime, which, he charged, "did not grant justice, freedom and democracy." Miguel Campos, a counselor, and Mrs. Piedad Anduiza, an attaché, also resigned their posts at The Hague. Leon Alberto Rodriguez and Marcelo Praga reportedly had resigned from the Cuban consulate in Rotterdam. [See p. 20G1]

Morgan's Widow Seized. The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 18 that Mrs. Olga Rodriguez de Morgan, 23, widow of William A. Morgan who had been executed Mar. 11, had been arrested in Santa Clara. Mrs. Morgan had been named in the indictment charging her husband and others with conspiracy against the Cuban government. She had been accused of acting as liaison between Morgan and the U.S. Embassy in Havana. [See p. 95G2]

'Rebel Chaplain' Captured. The Armed Forces Ministry announced Mar. 17 that the Rev. Francisco Lopez Blasquez, a Roman Catholic priest accused of serving as a chaplain with anti-Castro rebels in the Escambray Mountains, had been captured Mar. 15 in Trinidad, Las Villas Province. The ministry said a man accompanying Lopez had shot and wounded a militiaman and escaped.

5 Invaders Captured. Government forces captured an American and 4 Cubans Mar. 20 as they attempted to land from a motor launch near Cabanas Bay on the north coast of Piñar del Rio Province. The 5 men reportedly were armed with rifles. The American was identified as August McNair. [See p. 76B2]

Plot Vs. Red Envoy Fails. The UPI reported Mar. 13 that 3 Cuban youths had attacked the residence of Soviet Amb. Serge Kudryavtsev in Miramar Mar. 11 in an unsuccessful assassina-

tion attempt but were repelled by military police and captured by army agents 30 blocks away after a brief gun batttle. Kudryavtsev was not home at the time. [See p. 76C2]

Foreign Currency Curbed. The government Mar. 15 ordered Cubans and foreign residents to surrender all their foreign currency and foreign securities to the Cuban National Bank by Apr. 3. The currency and securities were to be exchanged for Cuban pesos. Cubans also were ordered to give the bank a report by Apr. 3 of all their bank accounts or securities held outside Cuba. [See p. 76D1]

Honduras

OAS Enters Border Dispute. The president of the OAS' Inter-American Peace Committee, Vicente Sanchez Gavito of Mexico, announced at a special OAS meeting in Washington Mar. 13 that Honduras and Nicaragua had agreed to submit their border dispute to a mixed commission made up of the peace committee president and representatives of both countries. The commission was to enter the disputed Mosquito Coast area and remain there until Nicaragua turned it over to Honduras under terms of a Nov. 1960 World Court ruling. [See p. 67G1]

Venezuela

Defense Chief Resigns. Gen. Josüe Lopez Henriquez resigned as defense minister Feb. 22 because of ill health. He was replaced by Gen. Antonio Briceno Linares, air force commander. [See Vol. XX, p. 222G2]

Carrillo Resigns. The resignation of Dr. Tomas Enrique Carrillo Batalla as finance minister was reported Mar. 20. [See Vol. XX, p. 472A1]

U.S. Loan. The U.S. Development Loan Fund announced Mar. 15 a $5 million loan to the Fundacion de la Vivienda Popular, a private Venezuelan foundation, for new homes for workers. [See p. 67C3]

ECONOMY

Electrical Firms Sued. The U.S. Justice Department and TVA filed a joint civil anti-trust suit against the General Electric Co., Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia Mar. 14 to recover more than $12 million in damages. The suit alleged overcharges on 1951-60 purchases of more than $25 million worth of large circuit breakers.

The 5-count claim sought (a) single damages for the government and treble damages for TVA as a separate corporation as provided under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, and (b) double damages plus a $2,000 forfeiture for each false claim against the government for other U.S. agencies allegedly overcharged, as provided under the False Claims Act. The other agencies: Bureau of Reclamation (Department of Interior), Bonneville Power Administration, Army Corps of Engineers, Atomic Energy Commission and Southwestern Power Administration.

A $750 million damage suit against GE, filed Feb. 9 by businessman J. Orion Brunk and Mrs. Mary Brown of Peoria, Ill., a housewife, was dismissed Mar. 13 by U.S. District Judge Frederick O. Mercer in Peoria on a GE motion that the complaint was "inadequate." The plantiffs had filed on behalf of themselves and of 50 million other consumers.

Charles I. Mauntel and John H. Chiles Jr., jailed Westinghouse executives, were released Mar. 7. 5 other jailed officials granted 5-day cuts in their terms for good behavior: William A. Ginn, George E. Burens and Lewis J. Burger of GE, and Controller Co. Vice Pres. Edwin R. Jung, released Mar. 9; Cutler-Hammer, Inc. Vice Pres. John M. Cook, released Mar. 10. Burens and Burger were among the 48 GE officials "disciplined" by demotion for their illegal activities. [See p. 47B3-48C3]

FTC Complaints. The FTC Mar. 19 accused 4 drug manufacturers of making false advertising claims about the speed with which their products relieved pain. Those accused (names of products in parenthesis): American Home Products Corp. of New York (Anacin); Bristol-Myers Co. of New York (Bufferin); Plough, Inc. of Memphis, Tenn. (St. Joseph's aspirin); Sterling Drug, Inc. of New York (Bayer aspirin).

The FTC Mar. 19 entered a consent order forbidding the Aluminum Co. of America and its subsidiaries to make "untruthful statements" against competitors in its TV demonstrations of the "new super-strength Alcoa wrap."

SCIENCE

Einstein Prize to Alvarez. It was announced in Washington Mar. 13 that the $5,000 Albert Einstein Award and gold medal for 1961 would go to Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, 49, of the University of California, who was lauded for contributions to physical theory and for helping develop the ground-control-approach blind-landing system for planes in the 1940s. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 416C3, 7D2]

Earth an Ellipsoid. Calculations based on photographic observations of the U.S.' satellites Vanguard I and II showed that the earth was a slightly irregular ellipsoid, the N.Y. Times

FOF Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Mar. 18

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$17,374	*$17,373	*$19,409
Currency circulation	*$31,901	*$31,794	*$31,726
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*a$31,270	*$31,303	*$30,314
Agricultural loans	*a$1,089	*$1,098	*$888
N.Y. bank clearings	$17,331,079,847	$15,799,171,910	$15,007,094,387
England note circulation	*£2,233.182	*£2,230.669	*£2,127.124
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	26,461,491	29,026,120	12,948,300
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	249.58	245.79	223.56
Bond sales (par value)	$38,944,000	$48,943,000	$25,338,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.07	87.26	94.93
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	92,521	113,379	173,246
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b7,353,310	7,240,860	7,049,060
Soft-coal output (tons)	c6,175,000	6,615,000	7,799,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b14,353	*14,226	*14,380
Carloadings (cars)	b492,582	501,121	560,256
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.40⅞	$2.43½	$2.52¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.45⅞	$1.47¼	$1.47⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3330	$.3325	$.33¼
Steel scrap avg. (ton)e	$37.83	$35.83	$33.50
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.09	$6.07	$5.91
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d119.9	119.7	120.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b127	122	116
Failures (Mar. 9)‡	318	408	290
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	Jan.	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960
Exports	*$1,578.7	*$1,796.3	*$1,561.2
Imports	*$1,123.6	*$1,157.1	*$1,142.8

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board aMember banks, 107 cities, Mar. 8 bMar. 11 cMar. 4 dMar. 14 eIron Age

Mid-East Oil Output Up. Middle East oil production totaled a record 264 million metric tons in 1960, up 14.4% from 1959 output, the Petroleum Information Bureau in London reported Mar. 17. The 1960 figure represented about ¼ of total world output in 1960. By comparison, total 1938 world output was 280 million tons. 1960 output of leading oil-producing Mid-East countries and areas (in metric tons): Kuwait 81,862,805, Saudi Arabia 60,860,423, Iran 52,064,856, Iraq 47,482,948, Qatar 8,212,360, Kuwait-Saudia Arabia neutral zone 7,273,339. [See Vol. XX, p. 174C1]

Personal Income Drop. U.S. personal incomes dropped from an annual rate of $406.6 billion in January to a $405.9 billion rate in February, the Commerce Department reported Mar. 17. Manufacturing payrolls dropped by about an annual rate of $500 million, mostly in automobile, metal-fabricating and construction plants. Farm income rose slightly, and unemployment compensation and other government payments rose $200 million (annual rate). [See p. 31E2]

Gold Stocks Up. N.Y. Federal Reserve Bank statistics showed that the U.S. Treasury's gold stocks had risen $11 million in the week ended Mar. 15. This was the first weekly increase since July 1959, when reserves had risen $1 million during one week. The Treasury's gold stock totaled $17.384 billion Mar. 15. This was a $383 million decline so far in 1961. [See p. 8E-F1]

Seiberling Suit Dismissed. A $500,000 libel suit filed Mar. 8 by Edward Lamb against Seiberling Rubber Co. Pres. J. P. Seiberling was dismissed Mar. 20 by Judge Claude V. D. Emmons in Common Pleas Court in Summit County, O. Lamb had sued over a Jan. 24 deposition by Seiberling, claiming that an earlier suit filed by Lamb's lawyer was "part of Mr. Lamb's desperate efforts to get control of Seiberling Rubber Co."

reported Feb. 9. The calculations were made by Hungarian-born astronomer Imre G. Izsak of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at Cambridge, Mass. and published in the observatory's Research in Space Science, Special Report 56. Izsak found that the equator was elliptical with its longest axis 1,400 feet longer than its shortest. [See Vol. XX, p. 267E-F2]

New Pituitary Hormone. Dr. Daniel Rudman of the Columbia University Research Service at Goldwater Memorial Hospital in New York reported Feb. 15 that a still-unnamed hormone extracted from pituitary glands of hogs appeared to stimulate the release of fat from body tissues into the blood when injected into guinea pigs or rabbits. It seemed to have no effect on rats or mice. It had not been tried on human beings so far.

Human Embryo in Test Tube. The AP reported Jan. 13 that an Italian scientific team in Bologna, headed by Dr. Daniele Petrucci, 38, had claimed to have repeatedly achieved human fertilization in a test tube and to have kept an embryo alive for 29 days. Petrucci said the 29-day-old embryo had been destroyed because it became deformed.

According to the Rome newspaper Paese Sera, the team had succeeded 40 times in such fertilizations in the 5 years it had been experimenting. In each case an ovum was removed surgically from a woman, placed in a silican container filled with amniotic fluid and fertilized with human sperm.

Petrucci was aided by Drs. Laura de Pauli and Raffaele Bernabeo. They said they were trying to find the "reasons for different chromosomal behavior in the determination of sex" and also wanted to learn whether and how fertilized tissue could be transplanted and what immunizing reactions might result.

Human fertilization outside the body had first been achieved by Dr. John Rock of Harvard in 1944. Dr. Landrum Shettles of Columbia University, who recently had achieved such fertilizations in New York, said Jan. 12 that he had been able to keep embryos alive for no more than 6 days.

The Vatican's semi-official "L'Observatore Romano" Jan. 13 denounced the Petrucci experiments as "immoral." [See Vol. XVI, p. 171E1]

SPORTS

Badminton. A U.S. team defeated Canada's team Feb. 24-25 to win the North American Zone final in the Thomas Cup badminton competition in Toronto. [See Vol. XX, p. 120D1]

Baseball. George M. Weiss, 66, ex-general manager of the N.Y. Yankees, was appointed president of New York's unnamed National League team (to start play in 1962) in Miami Mar. 14. [See Vol. XX, p. 444C2]

Basketball. Jim Pollard, 38, was appointed coach of the National Basketball Association's Chicago team Feb. 23 [See Vol. XX, p. 8G1]

1961 All-American collegiate basketball team, as picked in AP and UPI polls of sports writers and broadcasters (announced Mar. 1): Jerry Lucas of Ohio State, Tom Stith of St. Bonaventure, Terry Dischinger of Purdue, Roger Kaiser of Georgia Tech and Chet Walker of Bradley. [See Vol. XX, p. 83A3]

Bobsledding. Eugenio Monti (driver) and Sergio Siorpaes (brakeman) of Italy won the world 2-man bobsled championship at Lake Placid, N.Y. Feb. 12. [See Vol. XX, p. 67F3]

Court Tennis. Northrup R. Knox of Buffalo, N.Y. retained the U.S. amateur court tennis title by defeating Jimmy Bostwick of Old Westbury, N.Y. in Philadelphia Feb. 25. (Bostwick had retained the U.S. open title the previous week by defeating Philadelphia professional Jimmy Dunn.) [See Vol. XX, p. 136C2]

Horse Racing. Rex C. Ellsworth's Prove It, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $145,000 Santa Anita Handicap at Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 25, for $100,000. [See p. 60C2]

Albert Ranches' Four-And-Twenty, Johnny Longden up, won the $145,100 Santa Anita Derby at Arcadia Mar. 4, for $100,100. [See Vol. XX, p. 83E3]

Dorchester Farm Stable's Carry Back, Johnny Sellers up, won the $129,800 Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah Feb. 25, for $84,370. [See p. 76G1]

Ice Skating. Arnold Uhrlass of Yonkers, N.Y. won the senior men's title in the North American outdoor speed-skating championships at Lake Placid, N.Y. Feb. 5; Jeanne Ashworth of Wilmington, Mass. won the women's title.

Miss Ashworth won the North American indoor speed skating senior women's title in Buffalo, N.Y. Mar. 12; Terry McDermott of Essex, Mich. won the men's title. [See p. 76A3]

Skiing. Ansten Samuelstuen, 31, of Boulder, Colo. won the U.S. national ski-jumping title at Brattleboro, Vt. Feb. 19. [See Vol. XX, p. 108D2]

The University of Denver won the National Collegiate ski championship at Middlebury, Vt. Mar. 10-11. [See Vol. XX, p. 108C2]

Swimming. Lynn Burke, 17, of New York, Olympic swimming champion, announced Mar. 7 that she would turn professional. [See Vol. XX, p. 316C1]

Track & Field. Valeri Brumel, 18, of the USSR set a world indoor high jump record for a board take off by leaping 7 ft. 3½ in. at the annual Knights of Columbus meet in New York Mar. 3. [See p. 60G2]

Basketball Bribery Charged. N.Y. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's office announced Mar. 17 the arrest and arraignment of 2 N.Y. gamblers—Aaron Wagman, 28, and Joseph Hacken, 41—on charges of bribing University of Connecticut and Seton Hall University (South Orange, N.J.) basketball players to fix games in favor of bettors.

Wagman was accused of paying $1,500 to an unidentified Connecticut player to keep the score down in a game against Colgate at Hamilton, N.Y. Mar. 1. Colgate won 83-71. Wagman also was accused of paying N.Y. detective David Campbell $100 to keep him informed of the investigation of the alleged bribery. Hacken was accused of paying Seton Hall players Art Hicks, 21, of Chicago and Henry (Hank) Gunter, 21, of New York $1,000 each to control their scoring in a game against Dayton (O.) University in New York Feb. 9. Dayton won 112-77. Hicks and Gunter were held in "voluntary protective custody." [See p. 76F-G2; Vol. XIII, 40L]

MISCELLANEOUS

National Book Awards. Annual National Book Awards ($1,000 each) for the best books of 1960 were presented in New York Mar. 14 to: William L. Shirer for non-fiction ("The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich"); Conrad Richter for fiction ("The Waters of Kronos"); Randall Jarrell for poetry ("The Woman at the Washington Zoo"). [See Vol. XIX, p. 123E3]

Freedoms Foundation Awards. The Freedoms Foundation in Valley Forge, Pa. announced Feb. 21 the award of $100,000 in prizes to 733 persons, organizations, businesses and schools for outstanding contributions to a better understanding of the American way of life in 1960. [See Vol. XX, p. 100C3]

Wilson Fellowships. The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation Mar. 11 awarded fellowships valued at a record total of $3 million to 1,333 1961-62 graduates of 381 colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada. Average individual stipend: $2,500. The purpose was to help train college teachers.

Death Penalty Opposed. The Protestant Episcopal Church called on its members Mar. 19 to campaign for the abolition of capital punishment. A 31-page compilation of arguments against the death penalty was published by the church's national council in Washington Mar. 19 and distributed for use in the campaign. [See Vol. XX, p. 175E1]

Autos to Get Seat Belts. Major U.S. automobile manufacturers (Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, American Motors and Studebaker-Packard) Feb. 24 announced plans to install seat belt hardware as standard front-seat equipment in 1962 models. 2-inch webbed belts ($3-$5 each) to fit in the brackets would be optional equipment. (An Automotive Crash Injury Research Project at Cornell University had indicated that "wide-spread use of seat belts would save at least 19,000 lives a year and reduce injuries by at least 50%.")

Japanese Mine Fire. 71 miners were killed when a fire swept the Kamikiyo coal mine in Fukuoka, Japan Mar. 9. [See Vol. XX, p. 324B3]

Chief Justice Earl Warren was 70 Mar. 19. . . . **Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz** was 76 Feb. 24. . . . **W. Somerset Maugham,** novelist, was 87 Jan. 25.

Married

Pablo Picasso, 79, to Jacqueline Roque, 33, his model; Mar. 2 in Vallauris, France (2d for both). [See Vol. XIX, p. 426B3]

Divorced

June Allyson, actress, from Dick Powell, actor; Jan. 31 in Santa Monica, Calif.